

# STILL TALKING ABOUT OUR CITY.

## Variety of Comment Upon Reciprocity and Its Effect Here.

### Some Get Gay, Some Evidently Captious and Some Serious.

Comments upon the reciprocity treaty, the efforts against it and its probable effect upon Gloucester's interest, continue to go the rounds of the press, all of which form interesting matter for local reading. Some of the more prominent opinions to be noted recently are appended:

#### Provinces Were Indiscreet.

The Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard says:

"Still it was worse than indiscreet for provincial papers to do so much hand-clapping. The Gloucester dealers used their articles as the best weapons to kill the compact at birth."

#### Will Not Affect Canadian Loyalty.

A St. John, N. F., dispatch of Saturday says:

"Premier Morris expresses the opinion that Canada-American reciprocity will not affect this colony except possibly regarding the fisheries with respect to which, however, he preferred to reserve judgment."

"He says he considers that the agreement, while promoting more friendly relations between Canada and America, will not affect their political relations nor lessen in any way Canada's loyalty to the motherland any more than New England's loyalty would be affected if she had secured a similar agreement."

"The premier said that, broadly speaking, Newfoundland's own position regarding reciprocity is that for twenty years the colony has been willing to conclude an agreement on a basis granting American fishermen the right to buy bait in our waters in return for the free entry of our fish on the American markets. Two American secretaries of state, Blaine in 1890 and Hay in 1902, considered this so satisfactory that they signed treaties after his regular service, or on any day embodying such agreement. Mr. Morris being a member of the colonial cabinet when both were arranged."

"The colony, he says, is still to negotiate a compact along such lines. The colony exports no farm products, produces no coal and exports little lumber, owing to its increasing use of its forest areas for pulp paper."

"The Canadian agreement will not affect the colony in these directions."

"Hon. John Harvey of Newfoundland, a leading merchant, says for imperial and sentimental reasons he would prefer no reciprocity either between Canada or Newfoundland and United States, but if the present Canadian agreement materializes the new situation will probably necessitate some reciprocal understanding between Newfoundland and the United States, because under the Canadian compact the fish would be admitted free into America, and Canada today buys large stocks of Newfoundland fish annually for supplying existing markets and much of this fish will enter the American market. Newfoundland, moreover, really controls the North Atlantic fisheries by her possession of bait supply, and if anything would resuscitate the dwindling American Grand bank fisheries, it would be access to this supply, which is now refused and which refusal is one of the chief causes of decline. The colony could also allow the right to land, tranship cargoes, sell their small fish, hire crews, all which privileges were found very valuable by American fishermen under a former reciprocity treaty."

"Mr. Harvey considers that both the United States and Newfoundland both benefit under a moderate measure of reciprocity and that mutual exchange of commercial commodities would be greatly increased thereby."

#### Figure This Out.

Here's one for the tariff experts to untangle: The Portland Argus says:

"Schooner Margie Turner, which arrived here recently with a cargo of fish purchased on the coast of Newfoundland, started out Thursday for the same locality to get another fare."

By the time she returns it is probable the reciprocity question with Canada will be settled, and her fish in that case will come in free instead of having to pay duties, which amounted to over \$1400 on the other trip."

How long since reciprocity with Canada made fish coming in from Newfoundland free of duty?

#### Gloucester Will Not Lose.

The following interview, published in the New York Fishing Gazette, will be of interest to a goodly number of the fish men here:

"Edward Born, president of the Seaboard Trading Company, said:

"In view of the fact that the production of salt fish on the American side has been entirely inadequate for the home market and that Gloucester has been a heavy buyer of stock in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, free fish is a perfectly logical demand."

"But Gloucester seems only to favor free trade for its own private uses, and is not so generous where the rest of the country is concerned; and the people there have become so accustomed to special protection and legislation for their own benefit that a proposition for equality of treatment is not to be lightly accepted."

"Now, in my opinion, Gloucester will not lose its domestic business. It will take years, and the expenditure of a large amount of money, before a working competition with the New England trade can be organized effectively. In the meantime Gloucester will have the benefit of free green fish, which is not viewed as an unmitigated blessing by Nova Scotia packers and curers, who fear being deprived largely of their raw material, and finding additional competition from the same. It is more likely that Nova Scotia fish will be brought up to the level of Gloucester prices, with labor correspondingly advanced. As a matter of fact, the difference in net wages today is not so great as many would have us believe."

"There is no question that the general sentiment of the country is in favor of a reduction of the high cost of the necessities of life, and reciprocity will tend to bring in larger supplies of foodstuffs, even if it should not greatly affect prices at the present time."

#### Life Gets a Little Fun Out of It.

Disco Throop, of the schooner We're Here, and 15 other Gloucestermen, with Mayor Patch, of that city, saw the president on February 1 to protest against free fish, as provided in the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. What an errand for Disco, that skipper who can think like a cod and trail the codfish as they swim! The tariff on most codfish (except hering) is now one cent a pound. Disco and the Gloucestermen say that unless they have some protection Gloucester fishing will be a lost industry and Gloucester a gone city. Mayor Patch says so. Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, Gloucester's congressman, is sure of it. As it is, Gloucester has not been thriving according to its deserts. The fish business, which is its right bower anchor, has shown a tendency to straggle off to Boston, and in the last 15 years Gloucester has lost about one-seventh of its population, not counting painters or summer boarders as people. Mr. Taft told Disco and his friends that they were seeing ghosts in the reciprocity treaty, and it does look so. Can't Disco compete with the Kanuck skippers on equal terms in catching cod? We hate to think it. Is it the trouble that the demand for cod is slack? Then let us talk up cod. Really, no better fish swims. Fresh caught and fresh cooked he is a poem. Salted, he is one of the grandest substitutes for food and incentives to peaceful thought that man has ever brought to man. Think of him as cod-fish balls on Sunday morning—perhaps with Boston baked beans! Our young are growing up without knowledge of the Bible—so the papers say. Are they also growing up without ap-

preciation of cod? If so, they shouldn't be. They are missing one of the best and simplest and wholesomest details of diet. We read that the Hon. Lafe Young, of Iowa, temporarily a member of the senate, is waiting at the reciprocity treaty, because it will expose the farmers of Iowa to the competition of the cheap, the pauper labor of Canada, Belgium and Ireland. Senator Young wails that the Iowans will move bodily up to Canada if reciprocity wins.

Nonsense, senator! Tell the Iowans about salt cod (they can't get it fresh); teach them to eat more of it and live in Iowa. It is excellent with potatoes, and Canadian potatoes are coming in free, too. Let us all eat more cod and send the price up, if that is necessary, by our appreciation of a good thing, and incidentally help out Gloucester if that will do it. But assistance by tariff is a very pinching kind of help.—Life.

#### Hits Gloucester Hard.

Somebody, evidently a summer visitor, is pretty sore on Gloucester and don't care who knows it. Read what he says in a communication to the New York American recently:

"Sir—I see that 'Gloucester, Mass., citizens, headed by their mayor,' went to Washington recently to protest against reciprocity with Canada and free fish, but that the president gave them neither encouragement nor sympathy."

"Allow me to shed, thus publicly, a tear (of joy) at their discomfiture."

"Last summer I took my family to Eastern Point, Gloucester, and was amazed to find that there, at the seat of the fishing industry, fish was poor and dear, the price about a third higher than here in New York—and 'cold storage' fish at that. The industry, I learned, had been 'cornered,' and the combine 'released' only sufficient fish to keep up prices."

"I tried to get fresh fish from a 'banker,' just arrived. Nothing doing. 'Why, my friend,' said the skipper, 'them fellers over there (pointing to the big trust warehouse) would keelhaul me if I dealt with you. My master's certificate wouldn't be worth a soumarkee. It uster was that hundreds of independent boats went to the banks; now you must work for the combine or get out.'"

"Say, Mr. Editor, you didn't hear of a committee of Gloucester milkmen 'headed by their mayor,' going to Washington to protest against free milk, did you? These lacteal highwaymen extract all the cream and sell the resultant as milk to 'Summer visitors' at from 10 to 15 cents the quart. They don't add cows as customers increase—only water."

"And say, again, Mr. Editor, would you think me unpatriotic if I expressed the hope that the fish combine will be well swatted with Canadian free fish, and that the detestable creatures who sell adulterated milk in Gloucester, as elsewhere, will, at the same time, get theirs, and get it good and hard?"

F. H. N."

#### Nova Scotia Opinions.

Mayor Kelley of Yarmouth, N. S., in discussing the proposed reciprocity

agreement, said he believed an arrangement such as is proposed would be of great benefit, particularly to the fishing and agricultural interests of the provinces.

The free entry of fish, hay, dairy products, eggs, berries and other natural products to a large market such as the United States affords could not fail to increase in a large measure the production and export of these goods.

J. D. Rolston, editor of the Yarmouth Times and a protectionist, takes the other side of the argument. He said:

"The master bargainers at Washington have not lost their skill. Canada, in all her dealings with the great republic, has gotten the worst of the bargain and it will prove so in the present case."

"Taft and Knox and his schemers have disarmed suspicion of their ultimate aims by not betraying any great greed in 'taking' and then deftly secured the assent of Canada's representatives to a 'gift' of such far-reaching effects that it engulfs our commercial independence and endangers our national existence."

"Enter into this agreement and annexation will quickly follow, for 'where your treasure is, there your heart will be also,' and there will quickly follow the destruction of our national institutions."

#### Some Digby Comments.

H. B. Short, Digby, manager of the Maritime Fish Corporation, says free fish will prove an injury to their bus-



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ness, but if the Americans begin butting into our markets, his firm is capable of getting into theirs, especially with their finnan haddie shipments. He adds: "In any event we will lose no sleep over the affair."

Maj. M. C. Denton of D. & O. Sproule, of Digby, wholesale fish dealers, says that it is a wide question to consider, but on the whole he believes free fish will be a benefit to their firm. Free lobsters have been a benefit, he says.

Capt. Joseph E. Snow, Digby, wholesale fish dealer, says it will be the best thing that has ever happened for anybody concerned in the fish business in Nova Scotia. He has just ordered another up-to-date vessel to be built by McGill at Shelburne, to be ready for sea not later than next October. The new craft has been designed by McManus of Boston.

E. M. Robertson, wholesale fish dealer, Digby, formerly of St. John, N. B., says that it is a big thing to consider, but, on the whole, it will benefit the wholesale fish firms, though it will be liable to injure the vessel and boat fishermen. For instance, he observes that fresh haddock are often cheaper in Gloucester, Mass., than they are here, and can be imported cheaper than they can be bought from our own fishermen. Nova Scotia fish have a good market in the upper provinces at present, a business worked up by our dealers during the past 20 years. This will now be entered by the Americans and we, in time, will have to get in to their markets.

## SENATOR HALE IN OPPOSITION.

### Congressman Gardner Brought Out Side-lights on Agreement.

### Senators and Congressman Were Not Consulted.

The committee on finance of the United States gave a hearing on Tuesday on the Canadian reciprocity bill, at which Congressman Gardner of this district appeared in behalf of the Gloucester fishery interests.

The attitude of Senator Hale of Maine on the proposed legislation was made very clear by his remarks and his questioning of Congressman Gardner.

In many of Senator Hale's questions lay a wealth of sarcasm. He was particularly bitter against the president and the department of state for conducting the negotiations with Canada without taking into their confidence the New England senators and representatives whose constituents are vitally interested in the fish schedule.

Mr. Gardner was questioned for an hour and a half. He made a forcible statement of the situation at Gloucester but showed up even more strongly when he was cross-examined by various members of the committee. The questions of Senator Hale attracted most attention. During the hearing Senator McCumber of North Dakota showed distinct hostility toward the bill.

In his opening statement Mr. Gardner laid before the committee much of the matter that was presented to the ways and means committee of the house by the Gloucester delegation and presented to the house by Mr. Gardner in the speech he made on the floor.

#### Gardner Makes Interesting Statements Under Hale's Questioning.

Mr. Hale began his questioning of Mr. Gardner by asking how long he had represented the Gloucester district in congress. Mr. Gardner said he had been nine years in congress and had served some time in the Massachusetts legislature prior to that.

"Were you consulted by the negotiators of this agreement as to its effect on the New England fishing industry?" asked Mr. Hale.

Mr. Gardner replied that he had not been. He added that he had called at the department of state in an attempt to see the secretary, but was told he could have just one minute. Later he saw the president, but was told

that the matter of the negotiation of the agreement was closed.

"When the negotiations were on" said Mr. Gardner, "we heard that fish would not be included in the agreement. But so many rumors reached us from Lunenburg to the contrary that I became uneasy and tried to communicate with the officials at Washington."

"Was either of the Massachusetts senators consulted?" asked Mr. Hale.

"I have not heard that either was," Mr. Gardner replied.

After stating that he would present to the committee the protests of the Maine fishermen, Mr. Hale continued his questions.

#### Senators and Congressmen Were Not Consulted.

"Have you ever heard that anybody from Maine, that either my colleague or I—and both of us have been looking after the interests of the fishermen in congress for 30 years—was consulted?"

Mr. Gardner replied in the negative.

"Was anybody in either branch of congress consulted?" continued Mr. Hale.

"I am not at liberty to say," replied Mr. Gardner.

"Well, I am," said Mr. Hale, with emphasis.

At this point, Senator Lodge asked Mr. Gardner if he thought that the American negotiators of the treaty knew that Canada gave what was vir-

tually a bounty of \$160,000 a year to her fishermen by a free cold-storage system.

Mr. Gardner said he was sure Commercial Agent Pepper and Counselor Hoyt did not know it, but he thought there were others who did. Senator Root, he declared, knew all about it.

"Wouldn't you think," asked Mr. Hale in a decidedly sarcastic tone, "that the officials of the state department and their understrappers and the President should have known all about it?"

"Why, I think the only way they could hope to get the treaty through would be to—"

Here Mr. Gardner hesitated.

"I suppose you mean that they had to keep the facts out," said Mr. Hale.

Mr. Gardner replied with a shrug of his shoulders and then proceeded to give his view of the case. He said that last summer the President faced the obligation of assessing a punitive duty against imports from Canada because of the discovery that Canada had given preferential treatment to France.

#### How the Agreement Came To Be Made.

"Under the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law," said Mr. Gardner, "the President would be compelled to apply the maximum rates to Canada, but he knew that the people of this country would not stand it. As a result, the President sent commissioners to Canada who demanded a reciprocal trade agreement, and the inevitable happened. Whenever the maximum provision of the tariff law cannot be enforced it will become a weapon in the hands of the government discriminating against the United States."

Here Senator Bailey broke in. He pointed to the Republicans on the committee; Burrows, Hale, Cullom, Penrose, Lodge and McCumber. "Those are the gentlemen you want to talk to about the maximum," he told Mr. Gardner. "They are the ones who did it."

Mr. McCumber asked Mr. Gardner about public opinion on reciprocity. Mr. Gardner said he thought the newspapers of the country were running away with public opinion.

Senator Bailey shot in an interpolation.

"I think the election returns of last November show that maybe public opinion has something to do with the demand for tariff reduction after all."

In response to questions from Senators Smoot and McCumber, Mr. Gardner said the Gloucester fishing industry would rapidly dwindle under Canadian reciprocity. No new ships would be built, he said, and most of the pack-

ers would move to Canada. Where the packers went the fleets would go.

Senator Talliaferro of Florida had misunderstood some of Mr. Gardner's answers to questions concerning the effect of the agreement on Gloucester and asked him to give an unequivocal statement.

"My opinion is that if this agreement is adopted," said Mr. Gardner, "the Gloucester fishermen and packers will hang on a couple of years in the hope that it will be abrogated. If it is not they will move to Canada and the fishing industry of Gloucester will be dead."



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# WHY FISH COSTS MORE THAN FORMERLY

## An Authority Tells Why Supply Is Falling, While Demand Increases.

In a recent issue of the Boston Transcript, Frederic W. Coburn had a very interesting and readable article on why fish are high in price at the present time, and also going quite extensively into the subject of why the supply is falling off in some lines and also why there is a larger demand than ever before for fish.

Mr. Coburn believes that conservatism is needed in the fisheries and soon. The following article is extracted from Mr. Coburn's long, but very brilliantly written story:

"By the time the fish which bring such prices at the wharf have reached the kitchen, they represent totals on the marketman's bill which make the alarmed housewife feel sure the finny tribes of the Atlantic have fallen into the clutch of some grasping octopus of a trust."

"It is not, however, a voracious monopoly, but a voracious populace and lax conservation of resources against which the present and prospective high prices of fish are to be charged. When a steadily decreasing supply meets a steadily increasing demand, what is likely to happen?"

"The much mooted question whether the seas are being fished out thus acquires more than academic interest, and one listens attentively when so close an observer as Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission asserts that the practice of regarding the ocean as a hunting ground, rather than as a great plantation, is producing just the results which have long been predicted."

"In all these fisheries," he says, "there will be good years and bad years and when the species returns in a good year, opportunists will say that there evidently are just as many fish in the sea as ever before. Yet the figures will continue to tell a story of gradual depletion. Although the fish may come back, they do not come back quite so strong as the last time, and the bad seasons grow a little worse from decade to decade. There is, in other words, a cyclical progression with the upper crests of the curves growing steadily lower."

"The classic instance of the disappearance of a great fishery in accordance with this law of cyclical retrogression appears in the case of the mackerel. It is a particularly pat instance just now, because the present

### Mackerel Season Has Been by Far the Poorest

since the records of the industry have been kept.

"No housewife, therefore, need be surprised if she has to pay half a dollar for a mackerel which once she could have bought for 15 or 20 cents. Nor need she be surprised if some of these seen in the fish stalls are surprisingly diminutive. It is stated that, as if to complete the work of destruction Italian fishermen of this port have this season followed a lot of tiny tinker mackerel up into Saugus river and scooped them all."

"Now, there are those, of course, who maintain that the mackerel are still in the water, but that fisherman's luck has been extraordinarily bad of late years. These optimists believe that it is mainly a question of 'come and find me.'"

"The more pessimistic, however, say that the reason why the catches of mackerel are so poor is because, practically speaking, there are no more mackerel. The destruction of the species began when the New England fishermen formed the habit of going south to meet the incoming schools. In the old wasteful days, thousands of mackerel, unsalable, were dumped into New York bay. Now such a haul would be worth its weight in pennies."

"The same story, not quite so dramatically complete, is told of other valued species of food fish. The swordfish, for example, is an interesting denizen of these waters for whose firm nutritious flesh we are likely to pay higher and higher prices, until some plan of artificial propagation shall be devised. On Block Island one January day, nearly five years ago, two veterans of the swordfishing fleet lamented to the writer the ever-growing scarcity of the big fish in the waters that once teemed with them between Nantucket and Barnegat. The same tale is heard in Maine. Twenty years ago a single dealer in Portland had in his possession on a certain day 1500 swordfish

weighing nearly half a million pounds. Prices were then sometimes as low as a cent and a half a pound. Today such fares of swordfish as reach Portland never bring less than 10 cents and they have gone above 20 cents. Swordfish in the near future may be as rare a delicacy as bison steak.

"Preservation of the local supply of cod has to an extent been made possible by the liberation of millions of codlings from the governmental hatcheries at Gloucester and Wood's Hole. The beneficial effect of this artificial propagation is acknowledged by the fisher-folk. What is perhaps most needed for the cod's benefit is that

### Some One Shall Call Off the Dogfish.

"The humbler flounder, however, has no one to look after his interest. The odd-looking flat fish of the sea bottom, whom, up to this time, one has thought and taken home with much the same feeling with which one smuggles a yellow journal inside a Transcript—this low-priced quarry of the fishermen of the pony fleet, manned by Italians and Portuguese, is also in imminent danger of extinction. Flounders are now taken at several places along our shore, with dredges, a most exhausting practice. Almost everywhere they are caught all winter long, just in their breeding time. No law-maker has yet risen to urge that the flounder deserves a better fate than that of being eliminated from the waters he has long usefully, if not decoratively, inhabited. Once a barrel of flounders was worth less than a barrel of cider apples. Already they are in a fair way to become expensive table delicacies."

"While no species of food fish hereabouts is known to be growing more abundant, and while there is plenty of evidence that some species are in serious danger of disappearance, the appetite of people throughout North America for fresh, canned and preserved fish is continually whetted. The high price of meat is generally assigned as a great factor in causing people to eat more fish. It has been and is important, of course. So is the woman's page of the daily newspaper, with its articles on diet and personal hygiene. When pretty nearly everybody who writes is telling nearly everybody who reads that it isn't necessary to health to eat much meat, but that fish food is thoroughly beneficial by such an era, the fish dealer is pretty sure to profit by the indirect advertising. Many scientists are saying that fish is cheap and nutritious; as a consequence it may

### Continue to be Nutritious Without Being Cheap.

"Again the present methods of packing codfish and other prepared fish helps to get the fishball into good society. Nine-tenths of all the prepared fish on the market is now of the boneless sort. Gloucester is naturally delighted at the rising prices it gets for its principal food product. It is actually selling a delicacy where once it contributed merely a cheap food for cheap people. The cook books have conspired with the manufacturers to boost both the vogue and the price of codfish. In the days when one bought a big gray side of cured fish the family were glad to escape with one dinner a week of codfish and pork scraps. It's only other use was when one of the sons, bound for a day of pickeral fishing through the ice, stripped a few shavings from the salt fish hanging in the cellar way and placed it between the old fashioned Yankee crackers to make up a fairly palatable if thirst-provoking lunch. Now automobilists at a swagger hotel have been known to order creamed codfish. All the world has a summer place these days and all the world knows how hard it is at times to get fresh meat in the country. In such places of residence, occupied for shorter and longer seasons, the consumption of codfish, kippered herring and baked new potatoes is often quite extraordinary."

"The competition between fresh and cured fish is no longer confined to the eastern part of the country. In 1870 about 90% of the American fishing business concerned salted fish. With the new facilities of transportation and refrigeration the fresh fish business has become nation wide. The natural tendency is to send the best where it commands the highest price."

"Why worry about the prices of fish we of the Massachusetts coast, who if we have less fish to sell are certain to get more money for it. That is a philosophical way of viewing the appreciation in the cost of this department of living, though the optimism will not make a quarter go any farther at the fish stall. At least one's friends and neighbors who are in the business ought to be getting rich."

Mr. Coburn here goes on to tell how farmers with a few bog holes of a pond on their farm may make big money raising fresh fish with which their ponds may be properly stocked at no expense and closes by saying:

"By the time farmers, east and west, have begun fairly to understand the possibilities of fish culture, and Uncle Sam's experts, in co-operation with the scientists of other nations, have extended to the migratory tribes of the deep, something of the same protecting care that has saved for us the oyster and the shad, by that time a halt will have to be called in the movement which now bids fair to take the Cape Cod turkey from the poor man's table, and make the salt mackerel more precious than sweetbreads or fine venison. In the meantime, one fish ball for our breakfast."

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### Made Two Trips in One Week.

Sch. Matthew S. Greer, although in commission only since last November, has already made a name for herself as a hustler. This is her second trip in a week. Since being placed in commission she has made an average of two trips per week. The present trip will net a stock of \$1500, giving each of her crew \$55 for two days' work.

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## CAVALIER THE ONLY ARRIVAL.

### DISABLED CRAFT BRINGS FARE OF 40,000 POUNDS OF HALIBUT.

There were no arrivals at this port over night, but this morning the crippled sch. Cavalier, in tow of the revenue cutter Androscoggin, put in an appearance. The craft has a splendid trip 40,000 pounds of halibut.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Cavalier, Grand Bank, (disabled, in tow of revenue cutter Androscoggin), 45,000 lbs. halibut, 18,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Minneola, shore.  
Sch. Grace Otis, shore.  
Sch. Georgia, shore.  
Sch. Tecumseh, shore.  
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, shore.  
Sch. Manomet, shore.  
Sch. Leo, shore.  
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.  
Sch. Aspinet, shore.  
Sch. Francis P. Mesquita, shore.  
Sch. Margie Smith, shore.  
Sch. Harriett, shore.  
Sch. Jeanette, shore.  
Sch. Rebecca, shore.  
Sch. Pythian, shore.  
Sch. George H. Lube, shore.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, shore.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.  
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, shore.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, shore.  
Sch. Charles A. Dyer, shore.  
Sch. Georgianna, shore.  
Sch. Olympia, shore.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Conqueror, haddocks.  
Sch. Mary F. Curtis, haddock.  
Sch. Arbutus, eastern deck hand-lining.  
Sch. Catherine Burke, halibuting.

#### Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.  
Eastern deck headline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.  
Bank halibut, 3c lb. for white, 7c for gray, with the heads off.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.  
Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.  
Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish:  
Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.  
Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

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Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.  
Georges headline salt cod, \$5.75 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

#### Portland Fish Notes.

Friday was fish day in more ways than one at Portland, but the fish that arrived here on the vessels of the local fleet did not get in in time to help out the usual Friday trade very much. Still they were very welcome. In all, there were over 90,000 pounds of sea food landed and the large amount sent the price down somewhat. It was all one day's catch. The fares reported of the local fleet were:

George H. Lube, 4500; Eva and Mildred, 7000; Edmund F. Black, 4000; Albert W. Black, 4000; Albert D. Willard, 5000; Carrie and Mildred (netting) 2000; Angie B. Watson, 8000; Topsail Girl, 8000; Lochinvar, 9000; Fannie Reed, 4000; Watanga, 3000; Fannie Hayden, 6500; A. P. Parkhurst, 2500; Hockomock, 11,000; Gladys, 1200; Minerva, 3000; Mary Sinnett, 4000; Island Gem, 2000; Wesley W. Sinnett, 6000.

Another fish arrival Friday was the Gloucester sch. Pauline, Capt. Nelson Peterson, which came in from a four weeks' cruise on Georges and Brown's Banks, with a fare of 5000 pounds of halibut, 23,000 pounds of salt cod and 5000 pounds of fresh fish. Although fishing in a different direction from most of the other Gloucester vessels which have come in here the past fortnight the skipper had about the same story to tell of the weather conditions on the Banks, he reporting strong gales and heavy seas about all the time he was away, the principal item of damage on the trip being the loss of one anchor and 30 fathoms of cable.

Most of the fishing fleet took advantage of the favorable weather Saturday and sailed for the fishing grounds. Three of them arrived back Sunday, the schooner Marion Turner, Topsail Girl, and Fanny Reed, with good trips.

#### Nova Scotia Fish Notes.

Capt. George Benham and his crew are doing well winter fishing out of Lockeport in Swim Bros.' knockabout Lulu S.

Schs. Electro, Capt. Cyrus Walters, and Falcon, Capt. Wilson Walters, both of East Middle LaHave, paid the following dividends: Electro, 1440 quintals of fish; divides \$2225; Falcon, 1469 quintals, divides \$2170.

The Sydney, C. B. Record, says that the inshore fisheries of North Cape Breton, Victoria County, for 1910, were the most prolific and profitable for 30 years. The total catch exceeded 25,000 quintals.

Some years ago a dividend of \$4000 paid by a banks fishing vessel was considered a bonanza. This year, however, a large number of the Lunenburg fleet gave dividends of over \$4000. Among the high liners were Henry L. Montague, \$6,267.35; Revenue, \$6,112.33; Gladys B. Smith, \$6,000; Eva June, \$5,017. These four high liners were fitted and are partly owned by the enterprising firm W. C. Smith & Co., Ltd.

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#### Portland Fish Notes.

Quite a number of the Portland fishing schooners which went out Sunday night came back Monday with small fares, the snow storm having forced them to run for the harbor before they could get much of a catch. Among the vessels that brought in fares of fish were the following: Bernie and Bessie, 2000; Crusader, 3000; Rough Rider, 3500; Minerva, 1200; Lucania, 2000.

It is always advisable to get your bait early. So the fishermen of Portland and vicinity are finding out these days. The most of them are using bluebacks, but all are not laid to get them. A good supply was laid in by the Portland Cold Storage Company last fall, but what there are that are still in storage are all spoken for so that no more may be secured. The majority of the fishermen were thoughtful enough to order beforehand so that the supply will keep them through the winter without any trouble.



# MARKET BOATS ONLY ARRIVALS.

BLOWING HARD OUTSIDE AND  
SEA TOO ROUGH TO ALLOW  
FISHING.

Since the disabled Cavalier came in Tuesday morning there have been no arrivals at this port with fish fares. Quite a number of the market boats are in, as it is blowing hard outside and is rough too. Some of the boats are out but it does not look as though they would get a set unless it moderates considerable.

The pollock seiners were all out yesterday and saw some pollock schooling off here but it was too rough to set a seine and they came back to port and are all in this morning.

## Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Clara G. Silva, shore.  
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.  
Sch. Galatea, via Boston.  
Sch. Hockomock, shore.  
Sch. Rose Standish, shore.  
Sch. Flayilla, shore.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.  
Sch. Dixie, shore.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.  
Sch. Moanum, via Boston.  
Sch. Maude F. Silva, shore.  
Sch. Pythian, shore.  
Sch. Mettacomet, shore.  
Sch. Georgia, shore.  
Sch. Manomet, shore.  
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, shore.  
Sch. Matthew S. Greer, shore.  
Sch. Valentinna, shore.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, shore.  
Sch. Rebecca, shore.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, shore.

## Vessels Sailed.

Sch. George H. Lube, haddocking.  
Sch. Jeannette, Boston.  
Sch. Harriet, haddocking.  
Sch. Aspinet, haddocking.  
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, haddocking.  
Sch. Tecumseh, haddocking.  
Sch. Leo, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary E. Lynch, Boston for Ston-  
Sch. Manomet, haddocking.  
Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, haddocking.  
Sch. Rose Standish, haddocking.  
Sch. Smuggler, salt banking.  
Sch. Arkona, salt banking.  
Sch. Hazel R. Hines, salt banking.

## Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62½ per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut, 9c lb. for white, 7c for gray, with the heads off.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.75 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

## Feb. 23.

## The Pollock Fleet.

Back from a three weeks' fruitless search for pollock in the vicinity of Gloucester the fishing steamer Elthier arrived at Portland Monday. Capt. Curtis reports seeing fish several times, but owing to the rough weather prevailing not able to make a catch. A queer find was made, however, on the trip, she having picked up on February 16, between Isles of Shoals and Hatcher Point, a large life buoy marked "Ransom B. Fuller." Considering that the steamer of that name has been tied up at East Boston since the first of the winter it is rather curious how one of her life buoys came to be floating in the locality mentioned.

The steamers Pet and Bessie M. Dugan, also engaged in pollocking came in Monday empty, no fish having been sighted. The schooner Marion E. Turner, which arrived Sunday, reports passing off Boon Island last week a big school of large sized herring, but the schooner being rigged for pollocking was unable to get any of them.

# FISH SCARCE AT T WHARF.

BOSTON DEALERS FOUND FEW  
TRIPS AWAITING THEM THIS  
MORNING.

For what is generally the busiest day in the week with them, the T wharf dealers have but little in the way of fish receipts to work on today. At the wharf, when the bell rang this morning, were but one off-shore craft, sch. Eugenia, with 50,000 pounds of haddock and cod, and the steam trawler Foam with a small catch, also three of the market boats with less than 25,000 pounds between them.

Off-shore haddock went for \$2 and shores at \$4.25, which seems too much of a difference. Shore cod brought \$6 right through and pollock sold for \$5.

## Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Eugenia, 40,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Washakie, 700 haddock, 3000 cod, 5000 pollock.

Steamer Foam, 35,000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. Jeanette, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 5000 haddock, 1500 cod, 500 hake.

Haddock, \$2 to \$4.25 per cwt., shore cod, \$6; pollock, \$5.

## Feb. 23.

## Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Arethusa was at Liverpool, N. S., Tuesday and cleared.

Sch. Independence II. was at Canso, N. S., Tuesday, and cleared.

## Feb. 23.

## Sailed on Salt Trawl Bank Trips.

Schs. Hazel R. Hines, Capt. Fred Morrissey, Arkona, Capt. Newman Wharton, and Smuggler, Capt. Peter Porthier, sailed on salt bank trawling trips today.

Schs. Arcadia, Lucinda J. Lowell and Theodore Roosevelt are taking salt for trawl bank codfishing trips.

## Feb. 24.

## Stray Portland Fishermen Landed on Matinicus.

Samuel Smith and John Morton, two of the crew of sch. Robert and Carr, of Portland, went astray in the snow storm while setting their trawls four miles off Matinicus Rock and their vessel searched for them in vain and went into Boothbay Harbor with all hands feeling that their two mates were gone. The men, however, after a hard struggle with the wind and sea, in a blinding snow storm, succeeded in making a landing on Matinicus rock Monday night, where they were cared for and taken to Rockland Tuesday on a steamer, thence going to Portland to rejoin their vessel when she arrives there.

The men, who were in single dories, came across each other in the snow storm and let one dory go, both getting into one, and made the landing after a hard row.

## Returned from Newfoundland.

Capt. Norman Ross, who has been to the Newfoundland treaty coast the past fall and winter season in the interest of Davis Bros., returned home today. Chaney Hall and A. B. Alexander, who have also been at the same place all the season, the former for Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company and the latter observing the operation of the herring fishery for the state department, are expected to arrive this afternoon.

## Sch. Washakie Grounded and Floated.

During the snow squall late Wednesday night, the knockabout fishing sch. Washakie, inward bound for Boston, with a fare of fish, grounded in the mud inside Castle Island, remaining until 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was floated by the tug Henry Preston, Sr. The vessel was uninjured.

## Good Haddock Stocks.

Sch. Cynthia, Capt. Geoffrey Thomas, stocked \$1650 as the result of her recent haddock trip, on which she was gone but a week, the crew sharing \$35.45 clear.

Sch. Lucania, Capt. Wallace Bruce, stocked \$1544 on her recent haddock trip, the crew sharing \$30 clear.

# HAS HERRING AND SALT CODFISH

SCH. OREGON OF THE NEW-  
FOUNDLAND FLEET ARRIVED  
HOME TODAY.

Sch. Etta Mildred of the Georges handline fleet is home this morning with a fair catch and sch. Oregon came in during the night from LaPoile on the Newfoundland treaty coast, with a fare of salt codfish.

Several of the market boats came in during yesterday afternoon and they and those which remained in yesterday were still at their wharves this morning, as it was blowing hard from the southwest outside.

The Oregon was one of the herring fleet which went to Bay of Islands, N. F., the past season, but did not secure a load and had to leave in a hurry with the rest of the late quota of the fleet. Instead of coming home, she, as did others, went to the south treaty coast, and while others loaded frozen herring and partly herring and partly codfish, she loaded entirely with salt codfish.

Sch. Maxine Elliott, which also left Bay of Islands and went to the south treaty coast has also loaded with cod and sailed Tuesday for home.

## Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Oregon, LaPoile, N. F., 217,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Etta Mildred, Georges, 15,000 lbs. salt cod, 3000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Harriett, shore.

Sch. Jeanette, shore.

Sch. Emily Cooney, shore.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.

Sch. Mary Edith, shore.

Sch. Ethel B. Penney, shore.

Sch. Fannie A. Smith, via Boston.

## Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1-2 per bbl., pickled herring, \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt. for large; \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut, 9c lb. for white, 7c for gray, with heads off.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium, \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.75 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

## Feb. 24.

# RECEIPTS LIGHT AT T WHARF.

SCH. SQUANTO HAS LARGE TRIP  
AND CREW WILL MAKE BIG  
SHARE.

Fish are in very light receipts at T wharf today and good prices are being paid for what little there is. The off-shore sch. Squanto will fare big, as she has 50,000 pounds of haddock and is getting \$3.75 for new and \$2.50 for old, while her 12,000 pounds of cod are bringing \$4 for large and \$3 for markets.

Two of the market boats with small catches sold their cod and haddock for \$4.90 right through.

## Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Squanto, 50,000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 500 halibut.

Sch. Aspinet, 3000 haddock, 500 cod, 400 hake, 100 pollock.

Sch. Isabel, 4000 cod.

Haddock, \$2.50 to \$4.90 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.90; market cod, \$3.

## Will Fit for Salt Trawl Banking.

Capt. William Morrissey will fit the sch. Premier for salt trawl bank codfishing.

Sch. Theodore Roosevelt will engage in the salt trawl bank codfishery under command of Capt. James Wise.